and Costly Jewels.

PASSED BY THE U. S. SENATE.

Providing Against Deciding the Next Dispoted Election by a Seven-by-Fight Com-mission-Republican Sensiors Voting Solid Against It speedy Adjournment Possible. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The Senate to-day gamed consideration of the Morgan joint

resolution providing a rule for counting the electrical vote.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.), a member of the select committee from which the resolution was reported, said he could not support it. It was plausible on its face, but was not fair in fact. It was ere temporary expedient, and might even be rogated by the action of either House during the progress of the count. This would indicate the advisability of passing a bill instead of a olution, but he did not insist on this point. In his opinion, the principle of the measure was bad. It was the first step toward an arrangement by which the two Houses should not only count the votes returned, but go into the whole question of qualification of electors. and all the facts connected with the election. He understood the argument of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan), on Saturday, to be that the two Houses in joint meeting now had this power. This resolution provided not only or throwing out whole lists, but for throwing out any single vote in any list. He thought this a dangerous provision.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep., Kan.) thought a joint resolution insufficient. There should be a statute or an amendment to the Constitution, and he preferred the latter. Some immediate action was necessary. There would never be another electoral commission. The next disputed elecon would not be decided by a juggle or trick. It would be settled by law or by force. To test the sense of the Senate upon his view of the question, he proposed the following amendment to the pending resolution:

to deciding upon any question that may arise upon re-triving the certificates or counting the voice the vote shall be taken by States, without debate, the representa-tion from each State, in both Houses, having one vote, t question for this purpose shall consist of two thirds of he States, and a majority of all the States shall be neces-ary to a decision.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) asked Mr. Ingalls if the Senate was to have no part in the decision. Mr. Ingalis thought not, according to the analogy of the question in the only case where analogy of the question in the only case where settlement of a disputed question was provided for. The evident spirit of that instrument should be observed in leaf-sintion on this point. There was no constitutional provision giving the Senate any part in such settlement.

Mr. Conkling asked what was to be done when a question arose as to which one of dual priures should be actually opened. Did the Vice-President have the right to judge?

Mr. Ingalls said he did not think so. Did the Senate? No. Did the House? No. Did the House? No. Mr. Ingalls red that the moment a dispute arcso the regular procedure was entirely upset, and there was no constitutional provision covering such mass, except that by analogy the House should then decide the question by its State representation.

was no constitutional provision covering such mass, except that by analogy the House should then decide the question by its State representition.

Mr. Conkling said he should not vote for the pendim resolution, even if he favored its intendment, because it was unintelligible. He did not see how the provision could be carried out that the President of the Senate should cause the names and votes of every elector on every list to be read in the presence of the two Houses. Electors voted by ballot, not by name. There was no way under the Constitution to necertain who any one elector voted for. The certificates show only results. The allegation might be made that one of the electors of a State was a Fostmaster, and therefore disqualified. How was it going, to be ascertained who this man had voted for if it were desired to throw out his vote? Suppose the electors of Connecticut returned a list of three votes for Mr. Tiden and three for Mr. Eaton, and it turned out that one of the electors was disqualified? If that elector's vote was thrown out, was a vote for Tilden or for Eaton to disappear?

Mr. Eaton (Dem., Conn.) said he did not draw up the bill, and was not responsible for it. But in the case supposed, which was very unlikely to happen, as no such division had occurred for many years, there would be one return of three names for Eaton and another of three names for Eaton was discussed to the fact that such and such persons received so many votes, and sign their names to the paper. There was no provision for separate returns as supposed by the Senator from Connectiout, nor for a statement as to how any one elector voted. He said that the clause of the resolution referred to was of itsel

driw and determine whether such vote shall be feedved, &c.

Mr. Conkling—Does the Senator from Alabama understand that as the equivalent of the provision under discussion an objection may be made to the individual vote of an elector?

Mr. Morgan—I certainly do. "Any vote or paper from a State."

Mr. Conkling—And he thinks that means that if no objection was made to the vote or paper from a State, an objection might be made to the individual votes?

Mr. Morgan—Yes, and objections were made to individual votes before that Commission, and as ted on.

Mr. Conkling—I did not say anything about what was done before the Commission. Mr. Morgan—But I am not confining myself to what the Senator from New York chooses to

owhat the Senator from New York chooses to say.

Mr. Thurman opposed Mr. Ingalls's amondment, on the ground that the resolution was for counting the votes, not for electing a President. His interpretation of the Constitution was that the two Houses do meet in joint convention, and that every question arising on the counting of the votes should be decided by that joint convention voting by capita. When the question was before the Convention that framed the Constitution, it was proposed to have Congress elect the President. That was not satisfactory, and near the close of the Convention the scheme was adopted of electing electors of President and Vice-President. But, mark it, continued Mr. Thurman, the remainder of the first proposition which gave the counting to the joint convention of Congress continues in the Constitution to this day. They struck out the elective part and provided for the election of President by electors, but they left the counting part, or provided for the counting part, or provided for the counting part, or provided for the counting part by the Congress. The question now was merely how the count should be made not how the President should be elected.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep. Vt.) differed from Mr. Thurman's view. If it were correct, it was strange that the Constitution provided for a body out of Congress to elect the President, and then was particular to say the votes should be conned and counted. In the presence of the two Houses. The same Constitution provided that Congress should provide by law as to how the vote should be counted, and by implication that involved, in a sense, a certain way, for the time being, the determination offwhat is a vote, separating the true from the sourious, just as every County Clerk who canvasses in Vermont is obliged to do for the time being. The constitution in provided that the law should find the person and the means on that occasion to decide for it who is cleated. The resolution antagonized the fast that the election of President is by States. It threw elect Mr. Thurman opposed Mr. Ingalis's amend-

tition.

At the close of his speech (Mr. Ingalls having withdrawn his amendment), Mr. Edmunds moved to substitute for the pending resolution his own bill, recently reported adversely from the solet committee. It provides that each Sate may try and determine before the time face from the meeting of its electors any controversy concerning their appointment, and such determination shall be conclusive evidence of the lawful title of the electors, and shall govern in the counting of the electors, and shall govern in the counting of the electors, and shall govern in the counting of the electors, and shall govern the time of the bill.

The amendment was released.

endment was rejected-yeas, 13; nays,

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 27—a party vote.

Mr. Lamunds then moved to insert in the Morran resolution the second section of his bill, being substantially the language given above. This was also rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 25—a party vote.

The resolution was then passed—yeas, 25; nays, 14—a party vote.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) moved to take up the bill introduced by him and reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee, which provides that supervisors of election shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that their terms of office shall endure two years, beginning in May of each even numbered year.

Mr. Edmunds moved to adjourn.

Mr. Edmunds moved to adjourn. Lost by a Mr. Elmunds demanded the year and nays on Mr. Bayard's motion. The Republicans re-framed from voting, and twenty-five Demo-crats—issa than a quorum—voted yea. Mr. Bayard asked the chair to onforce the seventeeath rule requiring Senators present.

and not voting to give their reasons for not

The President protem, said he did not know how to enforce that rule. He ordered a call of the Senate, to which but twenty-four Senators responded. Mr. Wallace then moved to adjourn, and it Mr. Values then moved to adjourn, and it was carried viva voce.

Although the resolution providing for a final adjournment on the 31st inst, has not been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, the action of the Senate in sitting out the Electoral resolution is indicative of a purpose on the part of the majority to adjourn as speedily as possible.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN THE HOUSE.

Belaying Action on the Sundry Civil Bill-A Spat between Two Brooklyn Members. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The House has passed the day in consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Much delay was caused in getting the bill before the Committee of the Whole, as Mr. Tucker antagonized it with the bill reported by him from the Committee on Ways and Means to revise the tariff. A small element in the House, led by Mr. Hooker of Mississipul, Mr. Cooke of Georgia, and others, retarded the appropriation bill by interposing objections, obstructive motions, & 2. These men were angered at the tactics employed by a few busters in the House last Saturday to prevent consideration of reports recommending the construction of new public buildings by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Several members who generally do all in their power to facilitate the transaction of public business joined the obstructionists to-day, simply because, although having a majority of two-thirds of the House at their backs, they were refused a hearing on their public building bills.

Air. Blount (Dem., Ga.), who has charge of the Sundry Civil bill, said the amount appropriated was \$20,729,000, being \$3,600,000 less than the estimates, and \$1,300,000 increase over the appropriation for the present flacul year. The Committee on Appropriations had endeavored to keep down the appropriation, and he thought that both sides of the House would agree that the committee had acted wisely in not forcing expenditure which would require an additional taxation on the people.

Mr. Cook (Dem., Ia.) moved to reduce the appropriation for continuing the building of the Post Office at Albany, N. Y., from \$25,000 to \$55,000, Rejected.

Mr. Cittenden if Rep. N. Y. I said that the city business joined the obstructionists to-day, sim-

5,000. Rejected. Mr. Chittenden (Rep., N. Y.) said that the city \$55,000. Rejected.

Mr. Chittenden (Rep., N. Y.) said that the city which he in part recresented (Brooklyn), the third city in population in the country, had not a Federal brick in it—not one. Last year a round robin, a log-rolling infamy, had been brought into the House with eighteen public buildings in one bill. The appropriation had been limited as strictly as language could limit. The Brooklyn building had been limited to \$250,000. His colleague (Mr. Bliss) had brought it to him and asked him to support it. He had said no, that it was not right; that the land proper for the building could not be bought for less than \$300,000, or probably \$400,000. He had said that he would oppose it, though the money was to be expended in his district. His colleague had never condescended to speak to him since. He was here to repeat what he had said then. He never would vote for the erection of a building in his city or district unless the bill fairly admitted that it would cost more than was appropriated.

Mr. Bliss (Denn, N. Y.) said: "My colleague

tion of a building in his city or district unless the bill fairly admitted that it would cost more than was appropriated.

Mr. Bliss (Dem., N. Y.) said: "My colleague (Mr. Chittenden) has taken occasion to make a personal allusion to me in regard to a conversation which took place between us two years ago. I desire to say that he has not only misrepresented me, but has made a gross and vicious statement in regard to the whole matter. I have endeavored to do something for my district os this floor. What he has attributed to me here is unqualifiedly faise. I remember going to him and asking him to support the bill. He said that \$250,000 was not a sufficient sum at any one time, and it was because he treated the matter as he has treated many other matters, that I have refused to recognize him on this floor. I do not join with him or any other member in charging that every bill brought in by the Committee on Public Buildings or Commerce had corruption and wrong-doing at the bottom of it. I think that every man ought to resent such a charge, and I hurling that with independent appropriate as a bard-back with independent appropriate and in the propriate as a bard-back with independent and a bard-back with a bard-back wi doing at the bottom of it. I think that every man ought to resent such a charge, and I hurl back with indignation and pronounce as abso-lutely faise the statement made by my col-league."

Mr. Chittenden—You have heard my state-

ment.

Mr. Hooker continued his opposition to the various clauses of the bill, raising points of order and offering amendments so that when the committee rose at 5 o'clock only five clauses relating to public buildings had been passed over.

The House then at 5:20 took a recess until 10 clock. The last twenty minutes of the session were consumed in vain attempts to obtain a night session, and Mr. Biackburn was finally compelled to declare that the House had taken a recess, amid a storm of demands from the Democratic side for a vote by tellers.

FLAMES IN AN ASTLUM.

A Panic Averted by Coolsess and Discipline

The House of the Holy Family, on Second evenue, near St. Mark's place, furnishes refuge at the present time to about eighty women and children, who are under the care of Mrs. Starr. Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, the janitor was alarmed by shricks of terror from the inmates on the third floor, and rushing up stairs he found the dormitory a mass of flames. and some twenty children, wild with fear, huddied together at the furthest end of the apart-

and some twonty children, wild with fear, huddled together at the furthest end of the apartment. He at once gave the alarm, and, assisted by Mrs. Starr and the other ladies in charge, none of whom lost their presence of mind, he marshalled the women and children into the chapsel on the first floor, and kept them there, in readiness to be hurried out of the building at a moment's notice.

Meanwhile the flames had spread with alarming rapidity, and six beds were almost totally consumed before the exertions of Mrs. Starr and her assistants extinguished the fire. When the police and firemen arrived the danger was over.

There was no fire anywhere near the dormitory, and suspicions were entertained that an incendiary had been at work. Some of the inmates recollected to have heard one of their number, Sarah Oakley, a woman 22 years of age, threaten to set fire to the building in revenge for some imaginary insuit or injury inflicted upon her by some of her superiors. Her words excited no attention at the time, she being looked upon by her fellows as an excitable girl, hardly responsible for the language she used; but it was said that she had been meen moving about among the beds in the dormitory shortly before the fire was discovered, and on the lanfor's representations he was arrested on suspicion and locked up in the Essex Market police station, to await the result of further investigation.

Amusement Notes.

A charming performance of Von Suppe's "Boccaccio" was given last evening at the Union Square Theatre. and served, in spite of the warmth of the weather, to at-tract and greatly please a fair audience, this being the second week of the engagement.

Two excellent conedians, to whom our theatre-going public is indebted for a large proportion of its pleasure during the season, are to have benefits tendered them curing the season, are to have benefits tendered them next week. Mr. Beckett of Wallank's Company and Mr. John T. Raymond, the estemped tol. Sefers, not of New York mercly but of the whole country affects the foliation theatres. Prior to their department who has a rateful recognition of their artistic worth, and as a existence of personal estema, a number of their triends have commined to procure them benefits of unmandative commined to procure them benefits of unmandative results and importance. Mr. Baymond's will take pince at Wallack's on the 1st. Ou each occasion nearly all the most distinguished people of the stage hereabouts will appear.

Biesa Evangeline Combination care in Nible's Garden.

Rices Evangeline Combination gave, in Niblo's Garde Theatre, last evening, the first of a series of evening and matinee performances. The office of keeper of the wardrobe matines performances. The office of keeper of the wardrobe in this combination is said to be a mere sincerre, but the levity of list rainent seems wasonable. The alleged costumes show a profusion of bright colors, and the places, free from smbarrassing fabrics, have opportunity for the display of much activity and grace. The some was told and the applicate costatic. The composer of the burlesque led the orchestra, and the whole performance passed off with great soirit and joility.

Harrigan and Hart gave their "Mulligan Guard's Surprise" at the Brooklyn Park Theatre Instevening. This highly humorous sketch never fails to provoke a deal of lengther, and last hight's audience was no exception to the rule.

The San Francisco Minstrels were at Haverly's Brook lyn Theatre last evening. Messra Charley Backus and

Mr. Milton Nobles played in "The Phoenix" at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre last evening.

Messra Koster & Bial will give one of their extra con-

certa, with a double orchestra, this evening, at their popular Garden in Twenty third street.

The French opera season comes to a conclusion this evening. The closing might furnishes occasion for a benefit to M. Capoul, who has worked faithfully through the long and ardinous engagement. The programme constats of acts from three popular operas.

The Metropolitan Concert hall, corner of Broadway and Forty first street, will be opened to the public. The orchestra will consent of forty members under the direction of Mr. Rudelph Aronson, who has prepared a variety of new music for his summer season.

Joseffy gives a final concert at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening, assisted by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. G. Cariberg. He plays with the orchestra concerts by Beethoven and Ghopin and a movement from one by Litolf.

Easy Washing. James Pyle's Pearline is the unity labor-saving compound that is entirely harmless to the fabric; but beware of counterteits — Adv.

And improved by the use of Carter's Iron Pills -- Ads.

Four four-story buildings and eighteen warerooms filed with furniture earnets stores, &c., purchased before the recent advance in prices, now selling at low figures for cash or weekly or monthly installments, at Cowpertn wait's 188 to 187 Chatham at —46.

INVESTIGATING CHARITIES.

ROW SOME INSTITUTIONS ARE SAID TO GET TOO MUCH MONEY.

A Lively Discussion of Alleged Abuses by Persons who are in Positions to Know the Facts-Some Lines of Inquiry Suggested. There was a lively meeting yesterday of the committee of the representatives of the leading charities appointed on March 29 to capita system of city relief and their remedies. Those present were Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the committee; H. L. Hoguet, repre-sentative of the Catholic Protectory; A. R. Wetmore, New York Juvenile Asylum; Clark Bell, Infant Asylum; T. G. Berry, House of the Good Shepherd; Charles N. Kent, House of Mercy; Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Vice-President Nursery and Child's Hospital; Mever Stern, President of the Hebrew Benevolent Orphau Asylum : Dr. Thomas M. Peters, Children's Fold; Mrs. Hoffman, New York Magdalen Benevotent Society. Mr. Wetmore made a good deal of amusement by his blunt way of asking his fellow members of the committee as they arose to

Who are you, sir ?" "What do you represent?"

Where is your institution?" Mr. Clark Bell was a little nettled at this, and

"It is a great oversight that you have not received one of our reports, and I will send you one." Subsequently he took a little revenge by asking Mr. Wetmore:
"Where is your institution, sir?"

"It's a shame that you don't know, sir," replied Mr. Wetmore. "The New York Juvenile Asylum is on Broadway, at 175th street, where we have twenty acres. I am connected with six institutions," When Mr. Wetmora asked Mr. Donnelly the usual question, "Who are you, sir?" Mr. Donnelly replied good-naturedly; "I am a member of the State Board of Chari-

sir?" Mr. Donnelly replied good-naturedly:

"I am a member of the State Board of Charities, sir, and we propose to investigate your institution. We shall send Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell here to represent us, and I guess she will prove a thorn in your side before you get through with her."

Mr. Gerry called the sitention of the committee to the fact that Mr. Varnum's resolution had passed the Legislature referring to the State Board of Charities for investigation the State Board of Charities for investigation the sources of the existing system of per capita relief. It is claimed that there are institutions receiving apportionment of public money that procure commitments for the purpose of obtaining the public lunds. In the fifteen years since the per capita system was adouted, the amount appropriated under it has increased from \$160.000 to \$900.000 per year.

There was some difference of opinion as to what it was best to do under the circumstances, as Mr. Varnum's resolution passed the Legisture after the committee was formed. Some of the members thought that the action of the Legislature forestailed the action of this committee and made it unnecessary for them to do anything.

Mr. Donnelly and Mrs. Lowell were of the

the members thought that the action of the Legislature forestalled the action of this committee and made it unnecessary for them to do anything.

Mr. Donnelly and Mrs. Lowell were of the opinion that it was best for the committee to go on and investigate the abuses, and give the State Board the benefit of their investigations and advice. They thought the proposed investigations could best be carried on by the members of the charitable organizations benefited by receiving portions of the public money, and that some plan of reform ought to be agreed upon by the representatives of the various societies. Mr. Donnelly plainly told the committee that if they dissolved it would look as if they were trying to avoid the subject.

Dr. Peters was in favor of an adjournment to await a communication from the State Board of Charities as to the best course to take. Mr. Hoguet also javored this course. He did not approve of the societies accused acting as a jury in their own case. He thought the action at Albany turned the whole subject to the State Board of Charities for their investigation.

Mr. Meyer Stern said that it is charged that certain institutions have made it a business to manage commitments to them improperly and it would be necessary to investigate whether the money received by the different institutions was properly expended; whether the institutions are properly managed, and whether there is an evil that has crept in that ought to be stopped.

The point is exactly to ascertain how persons are admitted who are not entitled to share in the benefits of public money," said Mr. Donnelly.

"The way we do it is to trace each case. I found sease where an amplication was made to

in the benefits of public mode, and the left.

"The way we do it is to trace each case. I found a case where an application was made to us to take a child when the mother was an inmate of Flatbush Asylum. We get many applications of persons who are not entitled to any part of the State relief fund," said Mr. Stern.

"We get cart loads of them," said Mr. Wetmore. more. We have a Committee of Investigation, and

"We have a Committee of Investigation, and when we find out these cases we reject them." said Mr. Bell.

I must say that in our institution I know of no such cases, "said Mrs. Sullivan. "It would be impracticable and improper to apply a system of explounge to the applicants for the lying-in wards. If there are abuses it is the business of the State Board of Charities to find them out. We are ready to show our books and our institution, and court investigation. But we do not propose to accuse ourseives."

of the State Board of Charities to flad them out. We are ready to show our books and our institution, and court investigation. But we do not propose to accuse ourselves."

But each society should make its own investigation and save the State Board the disagreeable duty of coming into your houses to make this unpleasant inquiry," said Mr. Donnelly.

"It would not be disagreeable to us." said Mr. Meyer Stern and Mrs. Sullivan. "When we have courted inquiry ourselves we may properly demand it of others."

Mr. Wetmore said that the Woman's Hospital, occupying the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, Fourth and Lexination avenues, has not asked public aid, although a million dollars has been expended there, raised by private subscription. A friend of his had given him \$100.000 the other day, which he had brought in from New Jersey to use to sustain private charities.

There was some apprehension that Dr. Peters's motion would be taken as a final adjournment and an abandonment of the proposed investigation of the per capita system, but this was disavowed by Dr. Peters and Mr. Hoguet said emphatically that if there are evils in the per capita system "they ought to be dispelled, annihilated, and eliminated."

"Yes," added Mr. Wetmore, "and they ought to be corrected; that's what we want. We want some pian by which the admissions to these institutions shail be supervised. There are a hundred receiving State aid."

"Only thirteen under special laws. There are others, some new and almost unknown, that get a portion of the excise money, but only thirteen that get a per capita allowance. It is not the institutions shail be supervised. There are others, some new and almost unknown, that get a portion of the excise money, but only thirteen that get a per capita allowance. It is not the institutions shail be supervised the State Board to examine whether some of the institutions some others."

Mr. Hoguet said that the language of Mr. Wetmore.

"Do you do as much wrong as we do?" in-

institution was probably doing a great deal of wrong.

"So are we," chimed in Mr. Wetmore.

"Do you do as much wrong as we do?" inquired Mr. Hoguet with mock solemnity.

"Yes, and a great deal more," said Mr. Wetmore; and Mr. Hoguet made a motion indicative of being very much shocked. Mr. Beil and Meyer Stern both said they did not know any abuses, and if any were found to exist they would be glad to assist in correcting them.

Mr. Meyer Stern offered a resolution that the committee would assist the State Board of Charities with such information and services in their power as would enable the State Board to make their report to the Legislature on Mr. Varnum's resolution, and that the State Board should be invited to visit and investigate their respective institutions. This was finally passed, as also Dr. Peters's resolution adjourning the further consideration of the subject to await the action of the State Board.

Mr. Gersy said subsequently, in conversation, that the whole squabble after the per capita allowance reminied him of a story in a best

action of the State Board.

Mr. Gerry axid subsequently, in conversation, that the whole equables after the per capita allowance remipided him of a story in a book called "Holid y House." in which there is a description of a piente. The preceptor takes a big plum cake as his contribution. All the excursionists take something except one boy, who takes only a plate, knife and fork. When all but the plum cake is eaten some one proposes that that shall be set rolling down the hil, and the first one who gets it in the chase shall have it. Some wicked boys do set the cake rolling, and there is a scramble for it. Several of the boys hug together and roll down the hill in a bail, and fight for the cake after they get down. They all disregard the preceptor, who protests that it is his cake. Mr. Gerry said that the cake represented the money of the taxpayers; the preceptor represented the taxpayer; the boys at the pienic quarrielling for the cake were the different societies trying to get the per capita money. He declined to say who represented the boy that took only a plate, knife, and fork to the only of the cake were the different societies trying to get the per capita money. He declined to say who represented the boy that took only a plate, knife, and fork to the only of the cake were the different societies trying to get the per capita money. He declined to say who represented the top the cake were the different societies trying to say who represented the top the cake were the different societies trying to get the per capita money. He declined to say who represented the boy that took only a plate, knife, and fork

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.

Auctioning of Miss Netlson's Rich Costum Belief in the announcement that Miss

Adelaide Neilson really purposes leaving the stage was encouraged by the sale at auction yesterday, of a very considerable portion of ter wardrobe and jewelry. The sale took place in T. E. Kirby & Co.'s art rooms on Broadway auctioneer. The costumes, one by one, as offered for sale, were expessed upon forms like lay figures, a red curtain dropping before each on the word " Sold," and rising again upon the succeeding lot. Excellent display was thus given to each dress; but even the most vivid at the top of the lay form much resemblance to pretty Miss Neilson's face. Mr. Kirby said that Miss Neilson had only reserved from the present sale such costumes as she would yet be required to wear in her San Francisco encagement, which would be discosed of in London, and everybody who bought anything would be expected to settle up at once, as she was going to San Francisco to-night. The dresses which brought the best prices were as follows:

Bedirice dress, onle green gros grain silk, embroidered in gold; overdress of mauve figured silk, embroidered and trimmed with gold builton and fringe; Chinese crepe hanging shevers and searf, all richly embroidered by hand, \$47.50.

India cashmere dress, Hindostan embroidery in gold, searlet silk liming, \$65.

Julied dress, pale blue satin, hanging sleeves lined with white satin, and trimmed with swan'sdown, embroidered in silver; shoes to match, \$55.

White damassé skirt; court train entirely covered with hand embroidery in gold and silver, erming border, jacket to match in blue velvet profusely embroidered, and ermine border. Worn by Miss Neilson as Resalind, in "As You Like it:" \$55.

White gros grain silk watteau dress; moss at the ton of the lay form much resemblance to

with analysis series, court train entirely covered with hand embroidery in gold and silver, ermine border, incket to match in blue velvet producibly embroidered, and ermine border. Worn by Miss Neilson as Rosalind, in "As You Like it." \$55.

White gros grain silk watteau dress; moss rose buds ombroidered in silk and silver, trimmed with roses; white satin front covered with handsome lace and moss rose buds. Pauline or Lady Teals costume; \$25.

Julia ("Hunchback") dress, white ground with raised green velvet flowers, petticost with white silk front and silver embroidery; \$23.

Plain white Julied dress, damassé silk corsage embroidered in white silk; \$20.

Of these there was not a single dress that sold for one-third of its actual value or one-sixth of its original cost, and some of them, hardly showing any trace of wear, did not bring ten per cent, of their first cost. At lower prices than the above, numbers of very handsome costumes were disposed of. Three pretty Juliet costumes, things of satin sheen, with silver and gold embroilery, want respectively for \$16, \$17, and \$18. A blue satin robe de chambre trimmed with white Cluny lace, brought only \$7, and for the same sum an Anny Robsard irees of pink satin, trimmed with pearis (insintion), and a Juliet dress of white damassé, were sold. An Anny Robsard costume, of cashmere, dress and overdress, trimmed with silver lace and fringe, with green cashmere searl, trimmed with silver lace and fringe, with green cashmere searl, trimmed with silver lace, was sold for \$5 to an artist; and a costume, of cashmere, dress and overdress, trimmed with silver lace and fringe, with green cashmere searl, trimmed with silver lace and fringe, with green cashmere searl, trimmed with silver lace and fringe, with green cashmere searl, trimmed with silver lace and fringe, was a costumer, and the next largest purchase was a silver, stole total parts, lace in the charman how a silver in the silver silver, stole silver, stole silver, stole silver, stole silver, stole silver, stole silver,

Rule of the Buttery Park.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARES, NAV 24, 1860. on the 21st May inst., on a report from a conference com-mittee, to amend section 4 of the Rapid Transit act of 1875, contains a clause to which I wish to call your abtention, as follows: "And except such portions of streets and avenues as are already legally authorized or occupied by an elevated or underground ratiway, and except such as are contained in public parks."

The New York Elevated Railroad Company have now been legally authorized to construct, and they actually occupy, by an elevated railway, a portion of the Battery Park and they have it in obsertion. They may claim, therefore, that the effect of this amendment will be to recomine and affirm the legality or their occupation.

The tenure by which they now hold the Battery Park is guarded by many restrictions, and it is in the form of a revokable license at the mere pleasure of the Department of Public Parks. This reserves to the city the right railread corporation. What they want is to enlare this revokable license into an absolute right and the.

Yesterday a circular was sent ordering police and the second the week which is to come. The circular and this step was taken for the purpose of providing for an 'emergency.' Commissioner Wheeler, when questioned on the subject said that the Chicago Convention was another name for the emergency. The sail Board must be present to pass the pay rolls, and, as the Republican members of the Board are obliged to for to Chicago to save their country, the force is to be paid as far as possible before they on. When he named the said Republican Commissioners, Mr. Wheeler, after mentioning President French, put Commissioner Mason in place to himself. The latter's confirmation by the Board of Aldermen to-day, he said in explanation, was only a question of a few hours. Mr. Wheeler is going to Chicago, as also his successor. and the second the week which is to come. The circula

BRIEF MENTION.

There is to be a concert in the Madison Avenue Presby erian Church, corner of Forty sevents street, to night Sheriff Van Lien of Somerset County, N. J., died at his home in Somerville yesterday. He had been ill for a long time. The Brooklyn Ablermen vesterdsy appropriated \$250 for the decoration and illumination of the Brooklyn lity Hall on Joby 4, and directed the Board of City Works to advertise for proposals.

Hall on July 4, and directed the Board of City Works to advertise for proposals.

William II Read, Isaac Read, Edward Clark, and Henry Newton have been Indicted for unindermeanor in maintaining a noblic misance in the shape of fertilizer factories on Barren Island.

Anthony Comstock says that nearly all the booksellers in the crive have promised not to sell. "Nana." Emile Edds latest novel, on their attention being called to its character. He considers the sale practically suppressed.

Leonard Thompson of GT Charlion street, while crossing the track of the Hudson River Rairrona at Tenth sevency and Thirthest airest, yeaterday, was thriven drying and Thirthest airest, yeaterday, was thriven drying and the track of the Supplied.

The receptions of the Woman's Art School and Male Art School of the Chopsel Union will take place Thursday and Friday ovenings. May 27 and May 28, and the annual commencement on Saturday evening. May 27 and May 29, in the great hall, at a cicles. The act work of the students will be measured in the control of A. M. to 4. M.

Mighael Hamma, the proprietor of the Haif Way House

bail, and fight for the cake after they get down. They all disregard the preceptor, who protests that it is his cake. Mr. Gerry said that the cake represented the money of the taxpayers; the preceptor represented the taxpayer; the boys at the picule quarrelling for the cake were the different societies trying to get the per capita money. He declined to say who represented the boy that took only a plate, knife, and fork to the pionic.

What the Last Bullet Accidentally Did.

CHICAGO, May 24.—William Dedrich and Herman Moss of Stockbridge in Calumet Cuunty, Wialwood of the later, and grow their return Moss took the weapon to put it away, and hisyfolly snapped it at Dedrich, both parties believing all the chantlers to be supply. One chamber was however, still londed, and its bial passed through the heart of Dedrich, killing him instantly. Moss is simost frantic with gried.

A Serious Buse Bull Accident.

TROY, N. Y., May 24.—John O'Rourke of the Buston Base Bail Clab, while strempting to make a difficult play this atternoon in the Troy City and Roston game, ran against a lenge. A grash was cut in his throat five inches long, and it is supposed he received internal injuries.

Merit Must Reap Reward.

And softis with Quirk's Irish Tea, the great billous remedy. It only costs 25 cents, and is soid by druggista—4ds.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

Changes in the Old House in Chambers Street In which the late Aged Millionaire, Alexander Stuart, Lived, Worked, and Died. Workmen are putting props and beams under the second stories of the brick houses at 167 and 169 Chambers Street, so long occupied by the brothers, Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, and are tearing down the partitions in the basement and first stories. The houses are to be lowered until the first stories are level with the sidewalk, and are to be fitted up as stores. Mr. Robert L. Stuart will probably keep his office in one of the upper stories. The woodwork is as ound and substantial as it was when it was put up, almost half a century ago. The rooms are large and airy and the walls are white and smooth, except where the fall pler glasses were. Black marble mantelpieces enclose the fireplaces. In the rear is a mass of brick and mortar where once stood the blacksmith shop, in which the brothers made their own tools.

The buildings were erected in 1831, and they were, it is said, the first dwellings in New York into which gas was introduced. They were connected by an underground passage with the five-story building at Greenwich and Chambers streets, and the nine-story building at Reads and Greenwich streets, in which the sugar business of the firm was carried on. The brothers carried on business in that neighborhood more than fifty-one years. After they turned over their business to their employees, the first story of the house at 169 was used as an office. Alexander Stuart was born in 1806, within fifty feet of where he died on the 23d of December last. He slept in the second story at 169 and diped in the front parior at 167, a passageway up stairs connecting the two houses. Alexander Stuart was a bachelor, and, although strongly pressed to take up his residence with his brother at Flith avenue and Twentieth street at the time of the death of his mother, he preferred to remain down town. places. In the rear is a mass of brick and mor-

The Decoration Day Parade.

The Staff of the Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic met in the Hotel Monico yester-day to complete preparations for the Decoration Day parade on Monday next. The procession is to form in Piffh avenue at Forty-second street, and the line of march is to be down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, around Union square to Broadway, and down Broadway to Murray street, where the Posts will be dismissed to

with dags and howers the graves of former contrales of the Past.
The officers of the day on Monday are to be as follows:
Grand Marahal. Gen. John Cuchram: Beneral Staff,
Joseph Forbes, Edward Henry Kent, James B. McRwan,
Tomoth Forbes, Edward Henry Kent, James B. McRwan,
Tomoth Forbes, Edward Henry Kent, John C.
Limbeck, E. M. L. Shiert, Max Rasfle, Charles Rieser,
Lehman Israelis, Aldes-de-Clamp, George von Schack,
William S. Diller, P. Fassecer, Thomas, R. Rafferty, Henmann J. Lavy, J. R. Merentith, H. C. Clench, Peter Bave,
W. H. White, Frank M. Kelley, P. R. Frothimsham, W. E.
Regers, G. H. Timberman, Geo. R. Van Brunt, George
W. Robertson, William A. Revell, Ferdinand P. Earle, R.
Adsims Eritton, Joseph H. Shiner, Frank A. Butts, Lewis
Mathot, Dr. I. I. Hayes, D. E. Gregory.

A Tramp with a Creedmoor Medal.

There was sent recently to THE SUN by L. F. Giering, a leweller, of Bethichem, Pa., a silver medal, which was the fourth individual prime awarded in the J. Ross, June. 1874." Mr. Giering stated that he purchased the medal at its silver value from a tramp, and thathe had selectized it in the local papers without finding the owner. He requested Tan Sun, if it did not succeed in Sinding Capt. Ross, to deliver it to the National Rifle Association. Inquiry at the office of the association led to the statement that Capt. Ross had not been heard of in three years. The medal was placed in the heard of the Secretary, A. H. Weston, however, with the promise that he would endeavor to find the owner of the medal and restore it to him if he were worthy to receive it. The name of "herpeant James Ross" appears in the record of the "Galling" match at Credmor in 1876, as sound in the report of the measuration for 1978. He stood fifth among the competitors from the Twelith Reciment, with a score of 25 out of a pussible 35 at 500 yards. This is presumably the "Capt. J. Ross" of the medal.

Accused of Blackmailing an ex-Convict. Three years ago Terrentius Quinn of 318 East Thirty-second street paid for a yacht with promis-sory notes which proved worthless. He was convicted of swindling, and served fifteen months in State prison. of swindling, and served fifteen months in State prison. In February last he established himself in the shoe business at 202 Lewis street, and dealt partly on tredit. Yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, he complained of fereminal Donahus for attempting to blackmail him. He said that Donahus has thirestened to tell his creditors of his having been imprisoned unless he was pash to keep quiet. Donahus, he averted, repeated this threat several times lately, and when refused money attempted to indure Mr. Quinn by telling of his misfortune. Donahus denied having demanded any money except what was due on a debt, and Justice Morgan committed him.

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday voted to

ncrease the pay of inborers employed by the city to 11,75 a day, that of rammers to \$2.25, and that of payers to \$2.50, and the pay for horses and carts to \$3 a day.
Aldermen Dimon, Aitken, Stewart, Graham, Ray, Fritz, and Seaman voted seainst the resolution. Before the vote Aiderman Ray moved as an amendment that the pay of all the above named employees be doubled. Then, as this was voted down he moved that the pay be trebled. President Back decided the motion out of order. Aiderman Ray protested that he made the motion procedure in the pay he was the pay of the p

Cap Makers Holding Out.

Union, about 800 men and women, representing nearly every trades union in the city, assembled last night in every trades union in the city, assembled last night in the great hall in Cooper Union. The secretary read a series of resolutions, which set forth that the wares paid to operators of all branches were entirely innadquate, and the hours of work required to support a family allo-and the hours of the required to support a family allo-ment of the cooperator of the second of the second of the were invoked. The resolutions were adopted amid dreat applease. Speeches tavoring the movement and promis-ing it substantial sid were made by representatives of trade associations.

The Closing Chapter of a Little Romance. Miss Mary Louise Everson's will was rester-Miss Mary Louise Everson's will was yester-day offered for probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court. The will, which disposes of about \$90,000 in prop-erty, was made in Berlin. Miss Everson, whose literary reputation was increasing at her death, was an invalid, and apent much time in Germany visiting spas and other resorts in the hope of setting some relief from her mai-aidy. In her travels she made the acquaintance of Mr. Theodore Behren, to whom it is said she became engaged to be married. He was devoted to her in her invalid con-dition, and for his kindness she bequeathes him \$2,000.

Monroe Forbes Gale, who was foreman of the monroe Forces Gaie, who was foreman of the composing room of the New York Fisses, died in his home at 191 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 63 years. Mr. Gaie went from the Fribane's composing room to the Fronce's when the latter was started in 1951, and made up the form from which the Bret copy was printed. He attended recunarly to his duties until Nept 5 last. He had a wide reputation as a skilled printer. In tuneral occurs to morrow, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cometery.

THE VACCINATION QUESTION.

The Board of Health Encountering Prejud Since the Recent Denths.

The physicians of the vaccination corps of the Board of Health reported yesterday that in the Board of reading reported years and their rounds they found several mothers who were afraid to have their children vaccinated, on account of the three deaths of children following the found several mothers who combined anthracite coal interests in Pennsylvania have decided to suspend mining on account of the three deaths of children following. lowing vaccination with bovine matter supplied by the Board of Health. The mothers said they were afraid to risk the operation, but were in most cases persuaded to comply. Dr. Nagle said yesterday that he had vaccinated seven nundred persons, and found no case of fatal results. Dr. Purcell, who has charge of the vaccinating corps, said that the three recent deaths were the only ones reported, since the organization of the bureau, from vaccination. He did not think the three cases, slithough they occurred so near together, could be attributed to impure matter, and said: "If the virus was impure we should have not three cases, but three hundred. We get fresh virus three or four times a week, and each calf furnishes about 2,500 points. We have observed a visible decrease in the number of cases of eryspichus since we began to furnish the bovine virus four years ago. The mouth of May is a favorite month with the Germans for vaccination, but they generally object to permitting the virus to be taken from a child's arm. There is a difference of opinion among even the members of the County Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine as to whether disease may be innoculated by vaccination. But there is no danger. We have vaccinated forty children to-day. The Board of Elincated forty children to-day. The Board of Health to a public discussion of the subject. We wish to enlighten the public recarding all the facts, while they are anxious to keep them in ignorance. The Anti-Vaccination to-seven the interest of vaccination, and owing vaccination with bovine matter supplied by the Board of Health. The mothers said they

Distress in New Jersey.

MILLVILLE, N. J., May 24.-Reports from various districts recently swent by the great forest fires

The Board of Public Works of Jersey City were notified at their meeting yesterday by the police authorities that the Charity Hospital building is in a dangerous condition, and hears are entertained that un-less promptly attended to it will fall.

New York Stock Exchange-Sales May 24. BATLROAD AND OTHER SOURS OF \$1,00061. 20 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 80
20 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 80
20 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 80
21 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 105
22 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 105
23 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 105
24 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 105
25 C. C. C. I. C. 1st. 105
26 C. C. C. 1st. 105
27 First con. 1st. 11964; 1107
28 C. C. C. 1st. 11964; 1107
29 First con. 1st. 11964; 1107
20 First con. 1st. 1196 BAILBOAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

200 Ad. Exp. 1125, 200 N. J. Central with quality and the control of the control

wood Connectory.

Davenport's Design Thwarted.

Judge Blatchford ruled, yesterday, that John I. Davenport could not introduce testimony in the hearting before Commissioner Lymns outside of the evidence reference persons open are being in the best of the following the persons open are being in the best of the following the persons open are being in the best of the following the foll

secures and waiting jackets: shawis, and underline and other lang and drawards, such as delimins, and the same prices as they can be bought on easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices as they can be bought or easy payments at the same prices of Mr. Keily merits examination and patronage.

Crandall's Buby Carriages.

The new baby carriages of Crandall introduced this season are the "Windsor" and the "fifth as the consequently the present prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not prices of voil will be maintained, there are not wanting people who disbelieve the atory, and are either selling out their coal investments or holding aloof from buying. The result is a weak market, with no immediate processor, in the coal combination will not be affected by the bankrupter of the coal combination w

mother. They have camply tops, curtains that indiving at the top and can be let down and buttoned on the body of the carriage at any moment, affecting the most complete protection to the occupant in either sunshiny or rainy weather. Send your orders or call and examine them at 500 Third avenue.

Ladies: Immense Crowd.

From the great suction sale, ladies' statched Balbriggan lose, 13 cents, a bargain. Special bargains in flowers, lose, 15 cents, a bargain. Special bargains in flowers, centers, and hat at the Great Fair Store, Tri Broadway, center 8th st., eppeals A. T. Siewart's, New York—Ads.

value, but men must have coal and fron, and a recovery of trade in these commodities is inevitable. With the revival of sativity in this commerce, the company must recover something of its fortune, though the shareholders may wisely refure to be sanguine in looking for a speedy return to days of dividend on their original shares."

during June.

In the waying of the Sub-Treasury in this city there are new 130% tons of gold, or \$65,125,000, and 612% tons of silver, or \$20,419,000. O the silver, \$47,000 is in half dimes, \$1,004,000 in dimes, \$3,238,000 in quarters, \$3,630,000 in halves, and \$12,477,000 in standard dollars.

halves, and \$12.477,000 in standard dollars.

The receipts to-day from internal revenue were \$579,535; and from customs, \$428,328.

The new line of railroad from Vicle to Kansas City, to be built by the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney Railroad Company, will be about 225 miles in length. From Chicago to Vicle the distance is also about 225 miles, which will make the total length of the new Kansas City line from Chicago to Kansas City about 450 miles.

miles.

The Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fé Bailroad Company has undertaken the construction of a railroad from Ei Paso through Old Mexico to the city of Mexico. The surveys for this line have all been made, and work has been commenced at the city of Mexico. Work on the Atlantic and Pacific extresion is under full headway. The Gunymas road is also beginning to take shape, and two construction corps are at work, one at the western terminus in Bonora County, Mexico, working eastward, and the other at the eastern terminus, near the Rio Grande, working westward. Both these roads are expected to be completed in less than two years.

MONDAY, May 24 - Flour and Meal-Ware quiet and depresent at the opening hat closed ateaw, we quote Flour-No 2 \$2.50983.50; superfus. \$2.1088.00; control \$2.1088.00; c

and faintly brands. Schopf: Scowners shipping exwas, \$5.15a85.75. He four-Supersitie, \$2.15a86.75. He four-Supersitie, \$2.15a86.75. He analywine, \$3.55.15a85.75. He analywine, \$3.55.15a8

decased dif.

Receipts of sheep and, lambs, 10,780, making a total of 32,720 for the week. Market a shade firmer in the morning, but easer before the flows. Sheep calcelipped soid at 4955; Ph.; lambs at 556, t. See Wh. Receipts of bigs, 10,500, making 55,250 for the week. None for sale adve. Feeling week, and \$4,50 to \$4.75 are the nominal figures for ordinary to good hogs.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALVANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 41 Min sets...... 7 19 Moon rises... 9 19

Randy Hook... 8 01 Mov. Island... 8 41 Hell Gate.... 10 SC Arrived-Noyour, Nav 26.

ARRIVED OUT.

Sa Baltic, from New York May 15, at Queenstown, on her way to Liverpool.

Business Rotices.

Fine Pearl Berbre, \$1.00, worth \$3. Bilk hats, \$3.20, worth \$5. 15 New Caurch st. up stairs. MARRIED.

COOPER-MONROE —at Ridgefield, Cenn., May 20, by
the Rev Francis T Henry, Nr. James C Cooper, Jr., of
New York, to Miss Phothe E Monroe of the former place,
SICKLES-McDONALD —On Smolay, May 9, at 8t. Bernard's church, by the Rev Father Fov Elias W Sickles
to Julie M. McDonaid, both of this city.
STEWART—HOWE, —In Brookivn on Wednesday veyen
to May be by the Rev Waysand Host, Charles Mantos
Stewart to Gertrade C, dan-inter of Alexander Howe.
STO, KVIS-MEAD—thi Wednesday, May 19, by the
Rev M. Stockwist to Mary, daughter of
Dathe J Mitheld, Eara B Stockvis to Mary, daughter of
Dathe J Matheld, Eara B Stockvis to Mary, daughter of
Dathe J Matheld, Eara B Stockvis to Mary, daughter of
Dathe J Matheld, Eara B Stockvis to Mary, daughter of
Dathe J Matheld, Eara B Stockvis to Mary, daughter of
Dathe J Matheld, Eara B Stockvis to Mary, daughter of
Dathe J Matheld, Eara B Stockvis to Mary, daughter of
Dathe J Matheld, Charles Monre Watson, Capitain Royal Engrincers, to Geneview, eldest daughter of the late Rev.
Rissell S Glock of New York
WHITSON—thalks—On Wednesday, May 19, by the
Rev. J. M. Pulman, George V. Wintson to Franny C. Clark.

KEEP'S SHIRTS. GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, UNDERWEAR, &c., &c. SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, STORES: 1,193 BROADWAY, between 28th and 28th sts. N. Y.; SST BROADWAY, N. Y. 241 FULTON ST., Brooklyn. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOUTHERS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOUTHERS SYRUP for children releves the child from pain, twicorates the stomach and
lowels, corrects schilty and wind colle. 25 cents a bottle. PUSSELL'S ICE CREAM IS GOOD.

One quest and upward delivered to families. Order by postal. Churches supplied. Established 1851. 12 Bible House. HILL, INIMITABLE HAIR CUTTER, 10 And st.—Hair cutting, 25c; shaving, 10 or hair cut and shave, 25c; it shaves for £1. Ching Foo Hair stam, black, brown, ng ht brown, one application only; test in use.

T. M. STEWARTS STEAM CARPET